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Summary of monthly reports for the year 1903.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bills of health issued	24	21	34	28	28	25	16	19	13	17	18	13
Crews	1,139	953	1,297	896	1,194	855	527	680	454	724	589	407
Passengers	587	405	442	140	423	141	102	243	227	194	269	64
Deaths from yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	<i>a</i> 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>b</i> 1	0
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	78	71	80	59	77	121	112	65	60	74	65	79
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	0	0	0	0	<i>a</i> 2	0	<i>a</i> 2	<i>c</i> 7+ <i>a</i> 2	<i>c</i> 2	0	<i>a</i> 2	<i>a</i> 3
Certificates issued for shipping remains of dead bodies to the United States	<i>d</i> 1	<i>e</i> 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First semester.	Second semester.	Yearly totals.
Bills of health issued	79	81	48	48	160	96	256
Crews	3,389	2,945	1,661	1,720	6,334	3,381	9,715
Passengers	1,434	704	572	527	2,138	1,099	3,237
Deaths from yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths from other contagious diseases	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
Deaths from all causes (stillbirths not counted)	229	258	237	218	486	455	941
Cases of quarantinable diseases reported in city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cases of other contagious diseases reported in city	0	2	13	5	2	18	20
Certificates issued for shipping remains of dead bodies to the United States	6	0	0	0	6	0	6

a Diphtheria.*b* Leprosy.*c* Measles.*d* Shipping body to France via New York.*e* American soldiers.

No vessels quarantined, no baggage disinfected, no vaccinations performed.

The number of bills of health issued to vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico in the second semester is much below that of the first semester and also below the corresponding months of 1902, as will be seen by the following table:

TABLE.

Year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total, six months.
1902	21	24	20	26	22	22	135
1903	16	19	13	17	18	13	96
Decrease	5	5	7	9	4	9	39

I attribute the falling off partly to the dull season of the year and partly to the establishment of train service to Habana. The latter has undoubtedly affected the passenger service.

Reports for the week ended January 9, 1904.

During the week ended January 9, 1904, bills of health were issued to two vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended January 9, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Tubercle of larynx.....	1	26
Tubercle of lungs.....	3	27
Cancer of uterus.....	1	42
Organic heart disease.....	2	79
Bronchitis, capillary.....	1	90
Acute enteritis.....	1	105
Total.....	9

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 10.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, January 4, as follows:

Plague.

Brazil.—During the three weeks from the 2d to the 22d of November there were registered in Rio de Janeiro 62 deaths from plague and 145 fresh cases. A credit of 250 contos of reis has been granted for the purpose of carrying out immediately the measures recommended by the health authorities.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the week ended November 28, 29 persons died of cholera and 21 persons died of plague.

Cholera.

Turkey.—On the 10th of December cholera broke out in Kerbela (vilayet of Bagdad), and during the period from the 11th to the 18th of December 400 persons succumbed to the disease.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities—Typhoid fever in Germany.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended December 19 was higher than it has been for three months, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.7 per thousand of the population, as compared with 15 per thousand in the preceding week, and corresponding almost exactly with the rate for the same week of last year. Of the large cities and towns in Germany, almost two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following cities having considerably higher rates than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Leipzig, Hanover, Rixdorf (with 16.7), Dresden, Breslau, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Halle, as well as London and Paris. On the other hand, the following towns had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, namely: Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charlottenburg (with 10.5), and Schöneberg (with 8.7). The increase in the number of deaths was mainly among children in the first year of life, the rate of mortality among infants having risen from 3.7 in the foregoing week to 4.2 per year and mille, being thereby equal to the Hamburg rate, but considerably lower than the Munich and Leipzig figures. There was no important change in